

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

Volume XXXVI. No. 153

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—New Version of
"The Two Orphans."WOOD'S THEATRE, 231 st., between 5th and 6th av.—
A WINTER'S TALE.WOOD'S THEATRE, Broadway, 231 st.—Performances
every afternoon and evening.—"THE LION OF SOLOMON."WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 12th street.—
ROSEDALE.NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—KIT, THE ARKADIAN
TRAVELLER.GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of 33d st. and 34th st.—
THE THREE HUNCHBACKS.LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE, 72nd.—COMEDY
OF RANK.BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—THE JEWEL—YANKEE
JACK.FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street.—
GOLDEN FLEECE—GOAL AS A CUCUMBER.CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—THEODORE THOMAS'
SEMI-ANNUAL CONCERT.TERRACE GARDEN, Fifty-eighth street and Third av.—
GRAND GALA CONCERT.BRYANT'S NEW OPERA HOUSE, 231 st., between 5th
and 6th av.—"THE NEW YORKER."TOMMY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—VA-
RIETY ENTERTAINMENT.NEWCOMB & ARLINGTON'S MINSTRELS, corner 28th
and Broadway.—"THE MINSTRELS."DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 74 Broadway.—
SCIENCE AND ART.

WITH SUPPLEMENT

New York, Friday, June 2, 1871.

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PRESIDENT GRANT and family are at Long
Branch.JEFF DAVIS.—Give him the length of the
string that ought to have brought him up long
ago.THE PUBLIC DEBT.—The figures of the
monthly statement of the public debt show a
reduction for May of nearly four and a half
millions. The debt less cash in the Treasury
is now \$2,299,134,184.MR. BANCROFT, our Minister at Berlin, is
not to return home. The President yesterday
nominated him for the position of Minister
Plenipotentiary to the German Empire, which
is merely his present position with enlarged
jurisdiction.A STATUE OF WASHINGTON LYING is to be
erected in Prospect Park, Brooklyn. How is
it that among all the statues in Central Park
we have not one of that dear old New Yorker,
the veritable Diedrick Knickerbocker himself?
There has been a lamentable oversight here.EVEN LITTLE BRITISH COLUMBIA is excited
over the Treaty of Washington. The few
Britishers that manage to exist there are
afraid they will lose the island of San Juan,
and advise the home government to seize it by
force. This looks revolutionary, and we
advise Kaiser William, who is to arbitrate
upon this especial matter, to study it deeply
before he decides.THE GOVERNMENT TAX ON THE NEW YORK
CENTRAL RAILROAD.—A Washington
despatch says that Mr. Boutwell will enter-
tain no appeal from the decision of Commis-
sioner Pleasanton on the question of the tax
on the New York Central scrip dividend. Mr.
Boutwell must not make fish of one railroad
and flesh of another. The tax, if just, should
be collected on all such dividends declared
since the law was made.THE INDIAN CHIEFS had their reception at
Cooper Institute yesterday and told in their
slow and guttural language the sad story of
the red man's wrongs that has been the one
monotonous burden of their history since
the landing at Plymouth Rock. It is
melancholy to hear those big,
brawny fellows lamenting over the grievous
impositions that white men have put upon
them and their fathers before them, but it
seems to be a great aggressive law of nature
that the white shall sweep away the darker
races and no Quaker commissions or Peter
Coopers or Washington legislation can stay
its enforcement.THE THIEVES DO NOT SEEM to have im-
proved much under the severe judicial train-
ing that has been brought to bear against
them. Twenty years sentences apparently
are not enough to deter the desperate among
them from making most desperate ventures.
In Broadway yesterday, at the corner of Cedar
street, a collector of the Mechanics' Bank was
robbed about noon of \$3,300 by three thieves
who had cautiously tracked him throughout
his collection tour. Luckily, and strangely
enough, two of the thieves were instantly ar-
rested by two rural policemen, who happened
to be in town (who our own Broadway squad
have been so ready?), and who were attracted
by the proceedings of the rascals; but the
third one got away with all the money.The State of Affairs in France—The Dy-
nasties and the Republic.

Our news of this morning shows very clearly
that French sorrow has not ended with the
fall of the Commune. Paris has become
another Warsaw. Peace reigns; but it reigns
on the Warsaw principles. Blood and iron
have made an end of the Paris insurrection;
but the blood and iron policy has not in this
case been Prussian or German. In plain lan-
guage, the situation is new. Versailles is tri-
umphant. President Thiers, to all outward
seeming, is master of the situation. But can
we, looking at all the facts of the case, say
that France has got to the end of her troubles?
Would that we could!

It is clear, we think, that the Commune is
killed, and that in the reconstruction of France
the sympathizers with the Commune will exer-
cise no appreciable influence. Rightly or
wrongly the Commune is identified to-day
with the republican cause in France, and,
indeed, all over Europe. It has always been
our opinion, and we have not unfre-
quently expressed it—that the red republicans
of Europe, in the intensity of their zeal, were
ruining their own cause. The doings of the
Commune have justified our harshest judg-
ments. Paris rejoices to be rid of them, and
Brussels will not afford them shelter. We
think it wrong that the republican cause should
be identified with the vagabondism of the
times; but facts being what they are we must
allow them to take their place and to exercise
their influence.

Our cable despatches of this morning show
that France, with the fall of the Commune,
finds herself in a fresh mess. The Paris press
speaks out, but it speaks out with a tone so
uncertain that no one knows what to make of
it. We are told that the troops of the Ver-
sailles Assembly are not so popular since they
entered Paris. Some of the papers express
themselves favorably to a continued existence
of the republic; others are either ominously
silent or suggestively evasive. The *Opinion*
thinks that the withdrawal of M. Thiers
would be equivalent to a revolution. We
are told that M. Jules Favre
has resigned. We are told that pres-
sure is being brought to bear upon M. Thiers
to induce him to resign in favor of some one
who will form a stronger government. We
know that the Bourbons are no longer divided,
and that their cause begins to show signs of
strength; but we have also to chronicle the
fact that while the Emperor Napoleon is silent
his cousin, the Prince Napoleon, no doubt
acting in the interests of his family, has de-
manded a *plébiscite*. All things considered,
it must be admitted France is placed on the
horns of a new dilemma.

The republic, the Bourbons, the Bonapartes—these three divide France; and the
question now before the world is, which is to
win? There is much to be said in favor of
the empire. It is associated with all the
glories of the First Napoleon. It gave France
pride and prosperity under the Third Napoleon
for twenty years. It more than the monarchy
so-called has a hold on the small rural prop-
rietors. It has killed the Commune and
restored France to herself. MacMahon, who
holds Paris, and Cisney, who is Minister of
War, are both Bonapartists; at any rate, they
were warm supporters of the empire not many
months ago, and neither has given any sign
that he has abandoned Napoleon. All accounts
agree that a large majority of the
French army and navy officers remain
imperialists. The strength of the Ver-
sailles army is to be found in what re-
mains of the imperial army. But, after all,
a feeling prevails that the empire is to blame
for the present sorrows of France. The em-
pire was trusted; but the empire failed. Can
France, will France go back to it? The
Bourbons have a good chance as against the
bonapartes, for the reason that they have not
brought upon France, by direct influence, any
great disaster. The horrors of the first great
Revolution can hardly be laid to their charge.
The sorrows and the painful humiliation of
1814 and 1815 they have never been asked to
father; and these latter agonies they can
with good reason attribute to other sources.
Moreover, they are no longer divided. The
fusion of the younger and the elder
Bourbons, while it simplifies the situa-
tion, mightily augments their power
and multiplies their chances. It is
known that some two-thirds of the original
Versailles Assembly were monarchial—that is,
in favor of the restoration of the monarchy,
either in the interest of the older or younger
branch of the Bourbons. The folly of the
Commune has largely increased the Bourbon
majority. In addition to all this, President
Thiers, in spite of all his protestations to the
contrary, is at heart an Orleanist. The Bour-
bon cause is mightily strengthened by the fact
that the Count de Paris might at any moment,
by the consent of the Count de Chambord,
become the chief of the entire Bourbon family.
It is the opinion of many persons who are well
informed on this subject that the Count de
Chambord wishes only to have his claims re-
cognized; and that there is an understanding
that so soon as these claims are formally ad-
mitted he will resign in the interest of the
Count de Paris, thus making an end of all
trouble so far as his family is concerned.
Having no family, he is not consumed by per-
sonal ambition; but whatever he may do
with his own, he wishes his right to be
recognized. With the understanding that
Henry Fifth will not occupy the throne, is
it the intention of M. Thiers to push his claims
in the interest of the House of Orleans, and
participate in the interest of the Count de
Paris?

Plain it is to us that the next great struggle
in France (we hope it may be bloodless) is to
be between the Bourbons and the Bonapartes.
It is no matter of ours whether France
decides to be ruled by a descendant of the
Little Corporal or by the heir of Hugh Capet.
One or the other will please us. The Count
de Chambord, the Count de Paris, Louis
Napoleon or his son—any one will do so far
as we are concerned. It will not surprise us,
however, if the republicans find their oppor-
tunity as a middle party and come into power.
There is no good reason why they should not.
There is every reason why they should. A
moderate republic would be a compromise be-
tween Bourbonism and Bonapartism. Imperi-
alists would never rest satisfied while a Bour-
bon sat upon the throne of France; legitimists
and Orleanists would persistently agitate if

Napoleon were recalled to "save society" a
second time. Thus, while we admit that either
the empire or the kingdom would maintain
tranquillity in France so far as revolutionary
uprisings are concerned, we are of opinion that
the republic, ruled by moderate men, would be
the best. In any case, if France can find a
government which will give her peace at home
she may be relied upon to keep the peace for
at least another quarter of a century. Let us
hope that the interval will make war less possi-
ble than ever among the civilized Powers.

The Ohio Democratic Convention—The New
Departure Triumphant.

The democracy of Ohio held their Nominat-
ing Convention in Columbus, Ohio, yesterday.
George H. Pendleton was chosen presiding
officer. In his speech he denounced the
"Military Spoiler," and called for harmony
and co-operation all through the ranks of the
party. The resolutions and platform were the
great elements which, it was feared, would
bother the Convention. On the Resolution
Committee were Vallandigham, the father
of the new departure; General Morgan,
Representative in Congress, and
Frank Hurd, all of whom are
leaders of clashing factions among the Bucke-
eye democrats. A long session was held in
secret by the committee and it may naturally
be inferred that the resolutions were closely
concocted before they were presented; but we
have the authority of General Morgan for
stating that the secret session was unusually
harmonious. However that may be, the resolu-
tions fully endorse the new Vallan-
digham theory, recognizing all the new
amendments, declaring them to be no
longer within the pale of political
issues, freely accepting the constitution as
it is and pledging the party to carry out
all its provisions. Universal amnesty was
demanded and the Ku Klux bill denounced,
although all disorders and disturbances, either
North or South, were soundly disapproved. As
to poor old Jeff, nothing whatever was said
about him formally, but it was generally con-
ceded in the Convention that he was a sore-
headed Marplot, and that in fact he was
no longer a democrat. The committee
that presented the resolutions stood
seventeen in favor of two against
the latter presenting a minority series that
overlaid with the old democratic bill of
1864. The majority resolutions were ac-
cepted by the Convention by a large vote;
and, consequently, the new departure inaugu-
rated by Vallandigham may be considered
fairly set up in the field as a headquarters
banner for the fighting democracy to rally
upon. General George W. McCook was
nominated for Governor and Samuel T. Hunt
for Lieutenant Governor; and, although the
former in his speech accepted the amend-
ments rather gingerly, he evidently feels
bound by the action of the Convention
enough to carry out its platform thoroughly.

In Ohio the fight under this new avowal
of principles is likely to result in a decided
victory for the democracy. The contest has
been very close there for the past four years
in all State elections, and in the flesh of its
new birth, as we may call it, democracy will
find a great advantage over the time-worn
issues of the republicans. But the effect upon
the great campaign of 1872, considering
the action and influence of Jeff
Davis in the South, will be merely to divide
the democracy into the old Northern and
Southern parties and leave to the republicans
that balance of power that secured to them
the election of Abraham Lincoln in 1860.

British Royalty Eclipsed by the Tammany
Democracy.

Tammany Hall, in her Oriental splendors,
throws British royalty completely in the
shade, and "the Boss" is fast approaching the
magnificence of the Great Mogul. The wed-
ding presents displayed in a grand show-room
the other evening, on the occasion of the mar-
riage of a lovely daughter of "the Boss"—a
princess of the New York democracy—to a
worthy and accomplished gentleman from
New Orleans of the name of Maginnis—
descended probably from some one of the
ancient kings of Ireland—were glorious to
behold. They represented in cash the sum of
seven hundred thousand dollars—a display
of wedding presents unsurpassed by the col-
lection of the Orivedo diamond wedding, or of
any occasion of the kind, we dare say, since
the marriage some two or three years ago of a
daughter of the Khedive of Egypt, and com-
pletely eclipsing the jewelry presents to the
British Princess Louise on the occasion of her
union with the heir of the great Scottish Duke
of Argyll. Seven hundred thousand dollars!
What a testimonial of the loyalty, the royalty
and the abounding East Indian resources of
Tammany Hall! Was there ever any democ-
racy to compare with this democracy, in
glory, power and equal rights, under the
sun? Never. And it is just the beginning
of the good time coming. Don't talk of
Jeff Davis and his absurd democracy; don't
mention the outrageous democracy of the
Paris Commune, as representing true democ-
ratic principles, but come to the fountainhead
of democracy, the old Wigwag, and you will
get them, if you get within the lucky circle of
the magic "ring." Then you get into a democ-
ratic place which gives you, without the labor
of digging, but with some deep diving, the
pearls of Ceylon, the silver of Mexico, the gold
of California and the diamonds of Golconda, South
America and Alaska. And they say that by
the rule of three it all comes out of the Tax
Levy, and from the abounding blessings of mu-
nicipal sovereignty, and a municipal and a mu-
nificent emperor, who needs only a crown of
brilliant and a throne of ivory, surrounded
by a golden peacock, as large as life, with an
outspread tail blazing all over with dia-
monds, to rise to the Oriental splendors of the
Great Mogul.

IT IS ALL VERY WELL for Southern agitators
to hold the old school to cry down any new de-
parture, when they feel convinced that they will
be laid out in the cold if that new departure
wins.

GOLD.—A fresh combination of speculators
to advance the price of gold is reported to
have been made up in Wall street. The
parties implicated are said to comprise some
of those who organized the gold "corner" of
1869. Mr. Boutwell ought to watch the move-
ment.

The Insurance Convention.

The questions before the Insurance Con-
vention have proved to be of so much importance
and of such a character as to require longer
deliberation than was at first anticipated.
Upon many of them, therefore, it has been
determined to defer decided action until later
in the year. The present session will con-
tinue, it is understood, until Saturday, when
the Convention will adjourn to next October.
Meanwhile its members will have had time to
weigh carefully all the points which have been
brought out and which are fraught with con-
sequences so vital to the insurance interest—an
interest of vast and growing magnitude,
already showing by the last returns of the
life companies an amount of policies in force
throughout the whole country of over two
thousand million dollars.

If uniformity of action can be established
among the different States it will very materi-
ally lessen the demand upon the various insur-
ance companies for separate and special
retainers, which are now required by each State,
and consequently great labor and attendant
expenses will be saved. The public naturally
ask for as much economy as possible in the
management of the business consistently with
its being properly conducted. In this respect
we learn that our leading companies are not
behind those in Great Britain. At the same
time it must be remembered that the latter are
of much older date, and, of course, deriving
large revenues from accumulated funds and
old policies, on which the ratio of expense is
trifling, are in a better position to economize.
The "Standard," of Great Britain, is now the
most important life insurance company in
Europe. Its new annual business is the
largest, and it is regarded as the model life
office on the other side of the water. On com-
paring this company with the "Equitable Life"
of the United States, which offers a proper
case for comparison, inasmuch as its new
yearly transactions are the largest in this coun-
try, it is found that the expense of conducting
the business is in favor of the latter.

When the results of the Insurance Con-
vention are known in Europe the insurance
interests there will be still more favor-
ably impressed than at present with the
advantages of the system adopted in the
United States in order to obtain security for
the assured with the least possible interference
in the affairs of the companies themselves. It
will be observed that the great object is not to
frame new laws, but to bring to perfection
those that already exist and to make them
uniformly operative in every State of the
Union in which the business of life insurance
is carried on.

Should the objects sought by this Con-
vention be attained it will materially strengthen
the belief of the public in the whole system
and in its permanent future stability. The
establishment of governmental supervision,
about twelve years ago, was the signal for a
new and remarkable impetus to the business.
The evils occasioned by recklessness and mis-
management are in a fair way to be effectually
checked. Only unsound companies can be
opposed to the most vigilant protection of the
public interests. We may now look for a still
further renewal of confidence when it is known
that the appointed guardians of those interests
are devoting extraordinary care and attention
to their trusts.

Federation of the British American Colo-
nies.

From the debate in the House of Lords,
England, on the 19th ultimo, on the federa-
tion of the West Indian Islands, we see the
whole spirit of the policy of the British gov-
ernment in this hemisphere. The proposition
originally was to bring the Leeward Islands
under one confederation, but there was in-
serted in the bill for this purpose a clause
empowering the Crown to add the Windward
Islands. The Earl of Carnarvon said he
trusted that the measure was the germ of a still
larger confederation. By this he meant,
probably, the ultimate union of all the Ameri-
can possessions of Great Britain. The speak-
ers in this debate spoke in glowing terms of
the advantages to British commerce of this
policy; but in reality all these schemes of con-
federation have an object more far-reaching
than appears on the surface. The aristocratic
governing class and monarchy of England
are intent in creating a counterpoise in
America to republican ideas and republican
institutions, just as the Emperor Napoleon was
when he created the empire of Maximilian in
Mexico. And the gist of the treaty lately
made with the United States may be found in
the provisions which tie the hands of this re-
public in the future and strengthen the hold
of England upon her American colonies. The
public men of Great Britain are far-seeing
statesmen, and lay down a policy to operate
in the distant future, while ours are mere
children in comparison. Our public men do
not look to the future, and often do not know
what is to the present advantage of the repub-
lic. We throw up our hats and hurrah like
silly boys over the seeming condescension
of John Bull, while we are really being over-
reached and while the cool and astute Engli-
shmen smile complacently at our simplicity. The
next step, probably, will be the creation of a
monarchy on our border, with one of the nu-
merous Guelph family for king; and this, in
time, may inspire our shoddy citizens and the
radicals, who are for the most part monarch-
ists at heart, with a desire to be like the other
nations and have a king to rule over them.

SOME of the Canadian papers say that
neither the provincial government nor Sir
John A. Macdonald, the Provincial High Com-
missioner, are committed to the new treaty.
It is said to see these irresponsible Canadians
agitating themselves in this way. As the
provincial government really has no authority
to take any action upon the treaty whatever—
the United States not being in the habit of
making treaties with any dependent colonies,
if we except our own dependent Indian
tribes—we do not see that the provincialists
need do ought but fold their arms and take
the good things we and England send them
without grumbling.

ONE OF BRIGHAM YOUNG'S SONS is among
the pious waiting admission at West Point.
He was appointed by Mr. Hooper, the dele-
gate from Utah, and not by President Grant,
as previously stated. He seems to be a very
amiable young man, and, notwithstanding his
complicated family arrangements, may make a
very promising West Pointer.

Yachting Courtships of the Coming Season.

The recent invitation from citizens and resi-
dents of Cape May to the New York Yacht
Club to take part in a regatta which is to come
off at that place on the 4th of July, was a
very high compliment to our yachtsmen and
one that is fully appreciated. Since its ac-
ceptance another complimentary invitation
has been received from the Eastern Yacht
Club, which has yet to be acted upon. These
courtesies on the part of yacht clubs, sepa-
rated from each other, tend to promote the
good feeling that should always exist among
those fond of pleasure afloat. Nothing does
so much to enhance the rapidly growing
interest in this manly and healthful amuse-
ment, and we trust that every invitation of a
like character will be favorably entertained,
and that our yacht squadron will soon be as
well known in the waters of the Chesapeake
and Delaware and in Boston Bay and other
places as it is in the harbor of New York and
Long Island Sound. Cruises away from home
are what we require. Off-shore work is the
life and soul of yachting, and the sooner our
yachtsmen accustom themselves to take the
rough with the smooth sea and to think no
more of a gale of wind than they do now of a
wholesale breeze the sooner shall we reach
the perfection of yachting and the better our
yacht fleet will become known abroad.

North of Cape Hatteras in the summer
will be the favorite locality for cruisers;
while south of it, even in the Gulf of
Mexico, the white sails of our fleet will find
many places most attractive during the win-
ter season. Who knows but that in time
Key West may be the great winter rendezvous
for those of our yacht squadron that remain
in commission the entire year? From that
point, which affords every facility for supplies
and repairs, cruises can be made in every
direction. The run to Havana is only eight
hours and to other parts of the West Indies
but a few days; and a visit to Mobile, Pensa-
cola and Mississippi Sound would amply
repay those desirous of constant change
of scene. Our yachts abroad are sure to be
well received everywhere. They are certain
to become rapidly popular in any or all the
foreign ports they may visit; and, when once
the ice is broken and they commence their
Southern winter cruises, their coming again
will be looked forward to with as much in-
terest and pleasure as the advent of a squad-
ron of vessels-of-war. Invitations will begin
to pour in, not only from yacht clubs, but from
other sources, to such a degree that it will be
impossible to accept of all of them. Our yach-
tmen will be in their glory, and those who can
will be sure to be off when the season is over
here to cruise in a warmer clime, where they
will meet the hospitality for which the tropics
are proverbial.

The Republican Factions of New York.

There are numerous little clashing cliques
and factions in the New York republican
camp; but to simplify them we may con-
sider the republicans of this city and State
as representing two divisions, to one or
the other of which all the little local cliques
and coteries belong. These two divisions are
represented in the United States Senate—one
by Mr. Conkling and the other by Mr. Fenton.
Conkling represents the republicans who go
for the re-election of General Grant. Fenton
represents the disappointed office-seekers,
himself among them, who go for a change in
the administration. Mr. Greeley, a sort of
political Siamese twin with Senator Fenton,
is one of these disappointed soreheads who
go for a change. He believes in the one term
principle, looking to a new division of the
spoils of the Custom House, and he has a cen-
tral committee here which appears to be deter-
mined to run the party in the city, in oppo-
sition to the administration, city committee and
the regular State Central Committee.

Of course all this is very amusing and very
satisfactory to Tammany Hall. But what will
it all amount to in opposition to General Grant
for the succession? With the return of Mr.
Greeley from Texas he will discover that Jeff
Davis has settled the question in favor
of General Grant. Davis has ceased to
be an office-seeker. He has no honors
to expect in the line of politics just
now, and has no favors to ask, and so he
speaks what he thinks without mincing the
matter; and he flatly tells the government and
the world that he accepts nothing and admits
nothing, as settled by the late war, and that
the "lost cause" is not lost, but still lives, and
is bound in the end to prevail. Therefore,
unless Greeley can go bail again for Davis and
for his followers on the bond that he and they
do accept the situation, negro suffrage and all,
there will be no use in going for the one term
principle, or in trying to get up a one horse
independent Greeley ticket against General
Grant for the succession.

THE VIADUCT RAILWAY—THE RIGHT MEN AT
THE HELM.—When we find such influential
names as A. T. Stewart, Peter B. Sweeney,
Judge Hillton, August Belmont, Charles L.
Tiffany, Mayor Hall, William M. Taeed, John
Jacob Astor, Franklin A. Osgood, Wilson
G. Hunt, John J. Bradley, Comptroller
Connolly, Richard O'Gorman, Henry Smith,
John Q. Jones, John T. Johnson, Edward B.
Wesley, Hugh Smith, William B. Duncan,
Matthew T. Brennan, J. F. D. Lanier, J. F.
Navarro, William R. Travers and many
others of equal respectability associated in a
single great public undertaking, there is every
assurance that the work will be pushed
through with energy and despatch. This is
the case with the proposed Viaduct Railway;
and now, that the organization of the company
has been completed, we hope and trust there
will be no unnecessary delay in perfecting this
grand improvement.

MASSACHUSETTS GOVERNORS were never
much on vetoes. The Legislature just ad-
journing after passing nearly five hundred bills
and resolutions. Out of the whole number
only two were vetoed by the Governor, and
these vetoes were sustained. The Governor
of New York did a much better business in the
veto line. His vetoes numbered some one hun-
dred and fifty. Therefore New York should
be regarded as having a one hundred and
forty-eight per cent (barring fractions) better
Governor than Massachusetts.

NOT BAD FOR CONFIDENCE.—When a single
citizen of the United States offers to take one
hundred and thirty millions of the new loan,
and is refused.

THE PRESIDENT AT LONG BRANCH.

Arrival of the Executive Family, with Their
Horses and a Co.—Collector Murphy Meets
Them at the Depot.—The President to Go in
a Few Days to West Point.—Cheerless Times
at the Branch.

The sleepy citizens of this "indy retreat" woke up
to-day to a rousing sensation. A movement about
he depot portended the arrival of distinguished
visitors. At one o'clock a train from Philadelphia
brought in six horses and a cow. Speculation ran
high as to the mission of the milk-giving animal,
but the meaning of the horse visit was readily un-
derstood. At two o'clock all doubts were dissi-
pated by the announcement of a railroad official, that the
President and family were approaching in a train
from Philadelphia, having left Washington early
this morning. The presence on the platform shortly
after of Collector Tom Murphy, who had just arrived
from New York, settled the matter.

President Grant, Mrs. Grant and family, accom-
panied by Mr. Dent, the President's father-in-law,
General Porter and son, arrived at the depot in a
special car at a quarter to five o'clock. Mr. Collec-
tor Murphy beamed all over the wide expanse of his
countenance at the President and his family. Two
carriages and an omnibus conveyed the distin-
guished visitors to the Pavilion Hotel. The Presi-
dent immediately afterward drove to his cottage
with his party, and Collector Murphy, Mrs. Murphy
and General Porter went to the cottage of "Honest
Tom."

The President spent the evening in his summer
home, receiving his visitors. He will remain here
only a few days at present, going to West Point be-
fore he takes up his permanent warm weather stay
here.

Nothing can be more cheerless than the aspect of
this place just now. A thick, choking fog has set-
tled over the sea and the air is cold and raw. Nor-
therly the hotel keepers say it is lovely weather
and anticipate an early opening of the season. The
Pavilion is the only hotel open, and it has few
guests. The other houses will not open till the 15th.

THE TREATY OF WASHINGTON.

Probable Effect of the Treaty of Washington
on Our Commerce.

WASHINGTON, June 1, 1871.
Numerous letters are constantly being received at
the Treasury Department inquiring as to the prob-
able effects of the Treaty of Washington on Ameri-
can commerce in Canadian ports, and as to how it
will affect our carrying trade on the lakes, as well
as the commercial ports along the Canadian fron-
tier. To all these questions Secretary Boutwell has
not only replied, and that in such a way that he
not only reached that stage where it becomes
the law of the land. Any opinion, based
upon the construction of the treaty emanating
from an official source is considered more pre-
mature and impolitic, as it would tend to embarrass
final action so far as Great Britain is concerned. Sec-
retary Boutwell coincides with the hope that it will
ultimately be found that there is no need of misap-
prehension that the treaty will injuriously affect
our Northern coasting trade; but well informed
persons who profess to understand the bearing
of the treaty decidedly dissent from his
opinion. These letters seem to be based on the fol-
lowing state of facts:—During the sessions of the
Joint High Commission Sir John Macdonald was
very much opposed to our customs laws, which dis-
criminated invidiously in favor of American bot-
toms trading on the lakes and contiguous Canadian
ports and insisted that the treaty should repeal those
laws so far, at least, as lake commerce was con-
cerned. General Schenck was instructed by
the American Commissioners, after this point
had been fully discussed, to confer with the
Secretary of the Treasury and get his
opinion in the matter. In response to General
Schenck's request a compilation of all the laws
bearing upon the subject in question was submitted
to the Commissioners. Upon this compilation an
extended discussion arose. Sir John Macdonald
took the ground that these laws levied a ton-
nage tax which absolutely prohibited Canadian ves-
sels from engaging in lake commerce, and that they
needed great modification before Canada could
honorably consent to sanction any negotiations rela-
tive to the fisheries. This discussion led to the
adoption in the treaty of articles relating to recip-
rocity features affecting this country, and Ameri-
can shippers have now become alarmed for fear that
Canadian bottoms will be allowed to compete with-
out restriction for the carrying trade of the lakes.

The Course of Sir John A. Macdonald Sus-
tained by the Canadian Government Or-
gans.

OTTAWA, June 1, 1871.
The government papers seem to foreshadow the
intended policy of Sir John A. Macdonald and the
Cabinet with reference to the Washington treaty.
The *Times* says that during the sessions of the
Joint High Commission Sir John A. Macdonald was